

nor ice should touch a trout from the time he is taken till he is eaten, if it can be avoided, and it takes much from the flavor. I prepare a trout for supper. Miss Amelia Ann is to be cool.

the fish are to be fried. I do not like to risk them to a new hand, without an overseer the operation. It is a ticklish question, to ask that prompt quick-stepping girl to let me into her kitchen. It is a direct attack upon her idea of woman's rights. But, here goes. Miss Amelia Ann, do you know how to fry trout? "Do I know? Don't know nothing else. Should like to see any woman, or man either, that would dare to show me how to fry a trout." "Just the woman I have been waiting to see. I want you to teach me; our city folks need a lesson from a girl like you." The bait took; one of woman's strongest passions (the desire to impart information) had been appealed to. I got into the kitchen; the fish were done to a turn. At six, the family were assembled, and we sat down to a bountiful country supper, with good appetites. At supper, the two boys, rejoicing in the Scripture names of Elisha and Ezekiel, invited me to join them that evening in sparring tour by torchlight. Were you ever invited to join in a burglary? I imagine the feelings would be the same in either case. I prepared myself to read them a lecture upon the enormity of such a proceeding; but, fearing that I could not do justice to the subject until I had witnessed the operation, I accepted the invitation. I took a nap for an hour, and was called when the boys were ready. We first obtained about three bushels of chips, egg size, from the roots of a pitch-pine stump.

Our armament consisted of a punt, or flat boat, a torch made from the chips, in a wire basket attached to the top of a pole on a crooked iron rod, two long spears, or gigs, of seven pence, each of the size of a common lead pencil. The fishing ground was a shoal of white sand, in from three to six feet of water, extending for some two miles. The shore was lined with a forest of pine, fir and birch. Elisha stood in the bow of the boat, spear in hand, bounding over and poring intently into the water. Ezekiel was the motive power sitting in the stern, guiding and propelling the centre, to hold the torch and replenish it with chips. The order was given for silence and to "run her." It was a scene for a painter, and never to be forgotten. The dark shadows of the woods upon the shore—the white bottom, with all its curious formations, beneath us—the bright torch, with its dense black cloud of smoke above us, and the calm starry sky overhead, while the great oar spread its mysterious tail in the West. Perhaps it is only a fishing torch of some of the oldies, who may even now be preparing to spear us poor mortals. Would it not be a rightous retribution? I was roused by the question: "Sucker—do you want him?" Wishing to test his skill, I said, yes. As quick as lightning he struck his spear in the water, then recovering it he reached the prongs toward me, and I took therefrom a huge sucker. In a few minutes he said, "pickled," and handed me a fish of that kind. He always named his fish before he struck him. Once he said "dam him"—a dart and a splash, and he passed me a musk rat, transfixed through the back with the spear. I knoeked him on the head with the hatchet to still him, and put him out of misery. Soon it was "run her Zeke—trout," a fine trout of about a pound weight. We killed four more trout, the largest six lb. two oz. and several pickled. The skill with which they handled the spear and distinguished their prey was wonderful. I exchanged places with him, and tried my hand with the boat and fish, and the refraction of the light, made it a more difficult shot than it at first seemed. If it is wrong to spear trout, as anglers believe, it is certainly the merit of bringing out the sportsman-like qualities of patience, endurance, and skill. If you have enjoyed to-day's sport, I shall be happy to have you join me again when the apple trees are in bloom.



AUGUST
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1859.

SUBSTITUTES FOR TEA.

It is a little singular that the drinks, or beverages used at our meals, called Tea and Coffee, and which are now so commonly used among civilized nations, first had their origin among those whom we call barbarians. Whether there is anything really so delicious in tea and coffee, as to affect the stomachs of those who use, and verily believe that they cannot possibly do without them, that the like of it could not be found in any other plants, we are not able to say. Many substitutes have been sought out, but, we believe, none of them have as yet taken the place of the Chinese plant, or the Coffee berry. Wilson Flagg in the last number of Hovey's Magazine, has given a list of several plants and shrubs that have sometimes been used as substitutes. There is one, however, that he has not mentioned, that was very extensively used in some parts of Massachusetts, and other New England States during the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812, and which was called the "Liberty Tea."

This was a species of the *Lysimachia*, (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*), some others of this genus of plants were also used. They were collected in large quantities when in blossom, and dried in the shade. We remember, when a small boy, of seeing it used and drinking it during the war with England in 1812-15. We have forgotten whether it tasted better or worse than the Chinese tea—but its color when steeped looked like it, and we did not see but the exciting effect on *Ladies' tongues* at a tea-party where it was used, was about as great as that of the real Simon pure from the celestial kingdom itself. We have no doubt that if it were fashionable to drink it instead of Oolong or Green Hyson, all the social, remedial and exhilarating effects would follow.

It would be a pleasant thing to know what, of all the plants in the world, had been used for tea, and the real properties of each. We have no doubt we have hundreds growing all about us that are equally as good in every point of view, as any that was ever brought from China since that country was discovered.

THE PREMIUM LIST. A pamphlet circular containing a Schedule of Premiums, and the Rules and Regulations for the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society in September next, has been issued from this office and is now ready for distribution by the Treasurer, with which they are deposited for that purpose. The cash premiums offered by the Trustees amount to more than three thousand dollars, besides the awards proposed in the form of diplomas, medals and valuable books. We shall before long publish an abstract of the premium list for the information of our readers.

K. & P. RAILROAD. The noon train for the west now leaves Augusta at fifteen minutes past eleven, A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2.18. The noon train leaves Portland for Augusta at one, P. M., and arrives here at 3.48. The Bath train leaves that city for Brunswick at 12.13, and at 2.48 P. M. and leaves Brunswick for Bath at 12.43 and 2.18 P. M.

THE VOTE IN JUNE.

On the first Monday (6th day) of June, the voters of this State will determine whether the state shall set apart the proceeds of the sales of their lands to aid the Aroostook Railroad Company in constructing a road from Mattawamkeag, or from a point between that place and Millford, to the eastern boundary of the state.

It is desirable that the voters shall not forget the duty which will devolve upon them on that day, and yet we apprehend that the vote will be very light. Notwithstanding the extensive notice given in all the papers, but few people seem interested specially in the question, and the large majority will not be likely to be moved from their indifference. It is always so. No question of constitutional amendment has ever commanded any thing approaching to a full vote, even when decided on the day of the annual election, when the electors were called to the ballot box by their subjects upon which they had been roused to action. The vote upon the liquor law one year ago exhibited a remarkable want of concern about a class of creature comfort concerning which Maine had a reputation to sustain abroad. The people would not come out to save their rum—they are not expected to care more for their lands or for the Aroostook railroad. Massachusetts voted the other day upon the subject of restricting the voting privileges of naturalized foreigners. This was one quite interesting to politicians, but the vote was but a small fraction of the ordinary one. It has been demonstrated that the people will not turn out unless they have first been stirred up by the politicians. The temptation to neglect a political duty about which interested classes make no great noise ought not to be thus yielded to. How can those delegated with authority to act for the people be expected to exercise the greatest vigilance in their behalf when they themselves are thus indifferent to their interests? We wish that the agriculturists of Maine, on the approaching voting day, may set an example of watchful interest on a matter of real and general concern, which shall show, at least, that other questions than those of slavery and party politics occupy the thoughts of the men on whom the advancement and prosperity of the state mostly depend.

"THE BOOT MANUFACTURE IN MAINE." In the Age of last week, Br. Pike has an interesting article on the above subject, in which he gives incidents in regard to the commencement of the large trade in boots with California by the Messrs. Wing of Winthrop. Now all honor to the enterprise of the individuals who started that business, and to B. F. Wing who went on personally to the new Eldorado at a time when a trip to San Francisco was no boy's play. But, Br. Pike, as our worthy and immortal *Abdennals*, the "Age" and "Maine Farmer" will, in all probability, at some time now in the smoky future, be quoted as high authority by some editor of the lives of "illustrious shoe makers," it behooves us to be very careful and exact of our facts in our chronicles of the passing events in that branch of Maine industry. Permit us therefore in all kindness to correct a statement in your article in order that truth shall have free course in this important matter.

In the first place we know it will give you sincere pleasure to be informed that the "late Joshua Wing" "still lives," and is neither late in his rising, late in his business, nor was the case of the celebrated Mr. Dan Tucker we read of, "too late to come to his supper." We saw him yesterday at work in the manufactory of Col. Chas. A. Wing, in Winthrop, at the cutting board, carving out the leather for California boots, with his usual quiet industry and good judgment. Long may he wave. We fear there will be worse boots in California when he is called to the "spirit land," for no man better understands the nature of leather than he does, and how to bleed the weak parts with the strong, so that all shall be strong. He always makes it a point to have one good boot in a pair, and the mate equal to it.

In the next place, Mr. B. F. Wing did serve his time with his father, but as a farmer, and in the boot and shoe business—for his father, before he sold his farm, was one of the best and most thrifty farmers in Winthrop, and Frank, having a taste for outdoor life, and loving to drive the horses—a branch of "Geoponia" which he has not yet forgotten, served his time until he became of age on the farm. This we know, living as he did, and still do, in the neighborhood, and we willingly bear testimony that he was a hearty, lively, robust young knight of the good stick as any in the land. To this good training we attribute not only his continued good health, but his energy, perseverance and activity in his present business. More enterprising go-ahead men graduate from the farm than from any other institution in the world. So much "for de facts." The whole story of the California Boot trade, however, has not yet been told. We have taken pains to give the true history of the rise and origin of it. Its progress from time to time would make more chapters, and we may hereafter, some time when we are resting, give a statistical view of the whole boot and shoe business in Winthrop, that plucky little village, of more sinners than *Sodom*.

The townsmen of Maine ought to give them great honors, for they make terrible havoc with the leather there, and many a once-harsh-footed mien and lumberman has reason to hold them in grateful remembrance.

THE SEASON. It would seem as though this season was especially designed to counterbalance the adverse influences that bear against the prosperity of our state. Never within the recollection of men still living were the early weeks in May better adapted to the work of preparing to receive the treasures of earth. Many of the days have reminded us of July, the thermometer indicating 80 and even 90 degrees. Damaging frosts are no longer apprehended, and every body is or ought to be up with the lark in the garden and the field. In Augusta and vicinity most of the garden seeds are already in the ground. The farmers, we trust will take notice of the upward tendency of prices and plant freely.

BOOT MANUFACTURE. Spending a day recently at Gettelle's Corner, we were pleased to learn the amount of boot making carried on at that place. Calling upon friend Joseph Estes, he told us that he made and sold from eight to ten thousand pairs annually. There are two or three other establishments at the Corner turning out each probably as many more. This is all done without pretension or show, they are principally made by farmers in the surrounding neighborhood at their homes. These boots are mostly disposed of in Boston, from whence they find their way back on the Penobscot and St. Croix rivers, and into the western states. Why could not this manufacture be carried on profitably in hundreds of villages in our State?

EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF THE BAR. Under the provisions of the recent statute requiring an examination of all candidates for admission to the Bar, by a committee, Chief Justice Tilton, at the late term of the S. J. Court for Androscoggin, appointed the following gentlemen for that country: Hon. Reuel Washburn, Livermore; Hon. Nahum Morrill, Auburn; Hon. C. W. Goddard, Auburn.

WHEEL HOE. Our friend C. Chamberlain, Esq., of Foxcroft, has sent a wheel hoe which he has got up with some improvements of his own, on the old construction. Connoisseurs in horticultural science, can see it at this office until the weeds get large enough for slaughter, after which we are bound to put it into active use in the carrot bed.

WATERSIDE NOTES OF TRAVEL—NO. 5.

For the Maine Farmer.
MAY 7, 1859.

The past week has been one of beautiful sunshine. The "oldest inhabitant" never saw the seven first days of May more auspicious for good to the farmer. A warm rain the week before had taken the frost from the ground, soaked it with water, and prepared it in every respect for the genial and vivifying influence of the sun during these seven lovely days, giving an impetus to vegetation which cannot fail to produce very satisfactory results.

In my wanderings through the towns of Corinth, Charleston and Dover, during these sunny days, every form of vegetable life seems to be putting on vigor and activity. The early blossoming forest trees, the maple, birch, willow, elm, &c., are in full bloom; the buds are swelling and bursting into leaves and foliage, the grass is as large and green as it usually is ten or fifteen days later, and indeed everything betokens an early spring, and a fruitful season. It has been a week during which the farmers everywhere have done an unparalleled amount of work. The ground is in the right condition to plow, sow, and precisely in the right condition of grain have been sown, potatoes in great quantities planted, and preparations on a large scale made for planting corn, and other later crops. Farmers who have new land to burn over, and clear of the timber, have had an excellent season to do so, and large crops, are, and will be sown and planted on burns. A rain, which the clouds indicate is approaching, will give new start to every form of vegetation, and the most happy results may confidently be anticipated. In my calls upon the farmers since I commenced my mission for *The Farmer*, I have at all times been very courteously and kindly received; and although a large number of farmers already patronize it, yet in every town I find others who want it. This was particularly the case in Corinth, where there was before a very large list. I obtained twenty-one new subscribers in that town, and have not yet visited near all of it. Occasionally I call on a farmer who is "notable" or "cannot afford" to take "the Farmer," although he owns a farm that a nabob might envy. I tell all such people that they "cannot afford" to live without it, or some other agricultural sheet. Some others know enough about farming already, and if they did not, there is nothing to be learned from a newspaper. I met with one of this stamp a few days since, who was planting Peach-bloom potatoes. I asked him if he knew that Jackson potatoes were worth quarter of a dollar in the market more than these, and he answered that he did not. I told him that he might have learned this fact from the *Farmer* of last week, if he had had it; and probably that one item of knowledge would have been worth to him more than the cost of the paper for a year.

In my calls on farmers I often meet with facts which, if known would be worth more than two dollars to thousands. Mr. Mathew Ritchie of Corinth purchased, some where in Kennebec, some two years ago a Devon bull, for which he paid \$100. Last year he raised a calf, sired by this bull which he sold, at six months old, for \$50. He now has two calves which he says he can sell for fifty dollars each. He had five other calves which he is raising, the stock of this bull. He also received \$125 for the use of his bull last year, and shall as much, or more, this year. Mr. Ritchie also raised from 1 3/4 acres of land, last year, ninety bushels of barley, worth one dollar per bushel. On the same land he raised the year before fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

Now does not every one see that such farming as this is paying better than any other business in Maine; and that nowhere, north, south, or west, does it pay better than here, when thus intelligently and skillfully carried on?

The Hon. Jonas Weston of Corinth, informs me that he has in his garden several varieties of apples; several different kinds in some instances on one tree. That he finds the winter Porters the best for winter apples. His French pippine came to maturity the last of Sept., and last three months, an excellent fall variety. His Baldwin came to maturity in November, December and January, and are an excellent variety for winter.

Mr. Thos. Proctor, South Dover, showed me a piece of land which he had successfully drained. There are two or three excellent springs of living water which break out on his farm near his buildings; and the water running down the hill has heretofore spread over some three acres of excellent land, rendering it entirely unproductive, except of poor water grass and weeds. For forty years it has been a plague spot on the farm, producing nothing, and in the way. Last year, he dug a ditch through it, and filled it with stones, through which all the water passes off, leaving the land dry, of a rich, black alluvial texture; and when I saw him he was sowing it with oats, and if he does not raise a crop, it will be because none are raised elsewhere. The drain is forty rods long, and costs two shillings per rod, and by this outlay of some fourteen dollars, Mr. Proctor has made three acres of land in the center of a large and beautiful field, worth at least fifty dollars per acre. Now those farmers who cannot learn any thing from a newspaper, and will not have a piece in the house, because the boys and girls spend so much time in reading, would run round a mud hole in their fields all their lives long, wishing it sunk in the sea, and never know that some person, who lives perhaps five miles from them, had converted just such a place into a fruitful field.

There are but two things this side of heaven, whose capacities for improvement are absolutely inexhaustible; and these are the human soul, and mother earth. The farmers of Maine have both of these in their keeping, under their particular charge. Their sons and daughters, and their farms are the vineyards on which they may bestow any amount of culture, and it will always pay. Drain one of all its surplus water, and the other of all its ignorance and vice; eradicate all the noxious weeds from one, and all pernicious habits from the other; plow and harrow and fertilize the farm, and develop and train the souls of the boys and girls, and the dews, rains and sunshine of heaven, physical and spiritual, will produce an abundant, and constantly increasing harvest of material wealth, and spiritual beauty.

STRAWBERRIES. Last year's report of the New York Strawberry Convention, states that some of the Long Island garden yield from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Those who know, say that it is an easy matter to get fifty quarts of the best kinds from a bed 20 feet square. A correspondent of the Manchester American writes that he has for several years raised thirty boxes of the strawberry (30 quarts) on a single square rod, and a lady in Merrimack last year raised forty-three boxes. But he that would succeed in the cultivation of this best of garden luxuries, should inform himself as to the proper modes of culture. The fruit has small rewards for the ignorant and careless.

WEED HOE. Our friend C. Chamberlain, Esq., of Foxcroft, has sent a wheel hoe which he has got up with some improvements of his own, on the old construction. Connoisseurs in horticultural science, can see it at this office until the weeds get large enough for slaughter, after which we are bound to put it into active use in the carrot bed.

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OUR friend Kotzschmar requests us to inform the "gentlemen" who made free with his new umbrella, that he can have the case of it by applying to the United States Hotel. This we consider a very liberal offer. Portland Advertiser.

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THE new school building recently erected by Rev. H. M. Eaton, at Kent's Hill, for the accommodation of his boarding school for boys was dedicated with appropriate services on Monday. Address by Rev. Mr. Butterfield of Hallowell.

THE Lewiston town meeting called to consider the expediency of accepting the "act to encourage manufacturers," adjourned till October, on motion of the friends of the measure.

APPOINTMENTS. Hon. Isaac F. Small of Wales, and Horatio G. Russ of Paris have been appointed State Prison Commissioners instead of Abner Cobb and Horace Porter who declined the appointment.

Messrs. Lore Alford of Oldtown, Dennett of York County, Knight of Aroostook, and Hiram Chapman of Damariscotta, have been appointed as Surveyors of State Lands.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS. This last work of Henry W. Herbert (Frank Forester) has just been issued by A. O. Moore & Co., New York. It is a complete manual for horsemen, excellently well illustrated. It is a book of 425 pages. It tells you—How to breed a horse—how to buy—how to feed—how to stable—how to break—how to use—how to physic—how to ride, to drive, and how to do every other desirable thing with this noble brute. It appears to be the most valuable work of the kind ever published. The work was not entirely completed at the time of the author's death, but has been completed by competent hands. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 100, Washington St. Boston, and by Charles A. Pierce, Augusta.

THE "NATIONAL RECORDER" is the title of a well conducted monthly magazine, commenced at Washington city last January. It is devoted to the dissemination of religious and literary intelligence, and will, as a main object, give information of all that may be done by the general government relating to the interests of religion. It will show the practical workings of our government chaplaincy; consider the claims of the Indians to peaceful treatment, protection and sympathy; and present in tabular view, annually, the statistics of religion. Each number will contain 16 quarto pages. Price \$1.

GERALD FITZGERALD, the Chevalier, by Charles Lever, has been issued by Harper & Brothers as one of their Library of Select Novels. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington St. Boston, and by Charles A. Pierce, Augusta. Price 25 cts.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE for May 14, has an appreciative article on Wm. Cullen Bryant, with portrait (steel engraving); a notice of Lord Cornwallis; the continuation of "Christina, the Queen of the Danube;" "Towns and Forest, by the author of Mary Powell, and other articles of value.

THE "HEARTSTONE CLUMP" is the name of an association said to be composed of the matrons of New York. At its meetings recently, papers were read upon several new and useful household utensils, such as sewing-machines, carpet-sweepers, washing-machines, cooking by gas, manure, and a college of domestic economy. There was also a sensible and business-like discussion in regard to the ordinary mode of procuring domestics, and some gross abuses connected with the intelligence-office system were exposed; and it was made to appear that it has become necessary as a means of self-protection for servants to demand references as to character from those who wish to employ them, as for the mistress to require references of those who apply for situations. It was stated that hundreds of girls had been ruined by being sent from intelligence offices to improper places, and it was proposed that the Club should establish an institution which would secure both the employer and the employed.

CHANGES CAUSED BY NATIONAL GROWTH. It has been estimated, by good authority, that the representation under the census of 1860 will be divided among the sections in about the following proportions, whether the aggregate number be greater or less, viz:

	New England,	Middle States—N. York, N. Jersey, & Pennsylvania,	Southern States,	Western States,
1870.	17,000.	18,000.	18,000.	15,000.
1880.	18,000.	19,000.	19,000.	16,000.
1890.	19,000.	20,000.	20,000.	17,000.

As between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, the former will have but 76 to 165 of the latter.

The following exhibits the representation of the different sections of the Union in Congress, at several epochs in its history:

	1787.	1802.	1818.	1833.	1853.
New England,	17.	15.	13.	10.	8.
Middle States—N. York, N. Jersey, & Pennsylvania,	18.	14.	12.	9.	7.
Southern States,	30.	35.	41.	47.	53.
Western States,	20.	25.	31.	37.	43.

THE American Tract Society held a meeting in New York May 11, and with slight change re-elected the Executive Committee of last year, by a vote of 331 to 23. A resolution directing the Committee to prepare and issue a tract against the slave trade was offered, but on motion, laid on the table. Subsequently another resolution was passed, moved by Dr. Spring, declaring that while the Society reject the resolution against the Slave trade, it is not from any hesitation with relation to the Slave trade itself. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

PHOTOGRAPHS. We notice that the old stand of our friend Holcomb, nearly opposite the Post office, is now occupied by Messrs. STARRIB & DODGE, who exhibit some magnificent specimens of photography. These gentlemen are recently from Portland, and have invited our people to examine their large sized photographs, which are furnished large, or finished up with India ink and colored, and also their excellent daguerotypes and ambrotypes. Visitors may be sure of a pleasant call upon them.

GAS FOR THE EAST SIDE. The residents on the east side of the river in Augusta are about to enjoy the comfort of Gas. The pipes are already laid over the bridge and are extended to near the foundry on their way to the Hospital. The U. S. government has appropriated \$2000 for supplying the arsenal with gas.

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Messrs. Lore Alford of Oldtown, Dennett of York County, Knight of Aroostook, and Hiram Chapman of Damariscotta, have been appointed as Surveyors of State Lands.

BOWDOIN PRIZES. The prizes for best English composition among the seniors at the recent exhibition of Bowdoin College, were awarded to Mr. G. N. Merrill, of New Gloucester, and G. N. Jackson, of Foxcroft.

Rev. Cyril Peabody, by invitation of the leading citizens of Portland recently lectured in that city on the resources and policy of the State.

EARLY SPRING. Rev. John H. Ingraham of this city distributed to his friends liberal bunches of asparagus on the 7th inst.

MAINE, OR PIKE'S PEAK?

The young men of this state who are enjoying the comforts of New England homes, and the benefits of social, moral and religious influences, should count up all the cost of an exodus before starting for Pike's Peak or any where else. The price of honest gain, any where in this world, is toil, and in all new localities toil is accompanied by more of privation, suffering and danger to body and soul, than visit the most unfortunate of the settlements of Maine.

Many accounts received by us during the past week caution our people against leaving their homes. We select a few:

St. Louis, May 10. Advice from Pike's Peak gives very discouraging accounts of matters in that region. Large numbers of miners were returning without the means of subsistence on the way back, and it is feared that many will die from starvation. Appraisements are also estimated that they would attack the outgoing trains.

A writer, dating his letter at Leavenworth, April 26, says:

"There are now about two hundred young men here without money or employment, who came here to drive teams and stock through to the mines. Many of them would drive through for their money. There are no teamsters or stock-drivers wanted. All procure their drivers at home. Many are selling their watches, pistols, knives, clothing, &c. to raise money to pay their board. Good silver watches sell for one to three dollars each, or about twenty cents on the dollar of their real value. Many persons sleep out doors, and have to wait hours for the trains. The main stay of affairs here is all the principal towns on the river above here.

"I would advise all persons not to start to the mines unless they have plenty to take them there, and have a good horse or mule, and a good team to work for their board, but they cannot get employment at all. Some of the poor class would like to know how much it would cost to go through to the mines by wagon from here or from St. Louis. Passage on steamer from St. Louis to any point below St. Joseph and above Lexington is \$3; four days' provisions, about \$1; two weeks' board here at \$3.50 (three dollars and fifty cents) per week, is \$7; sixty pounds of clothing, \$2 to \$3—so the least a man can get through on, from St. Louis to the mines, at ten to fifteen cents per pound, would be from \$8 to \$9; one pair of blankets \$3 to \$6, and cooking utensils \$2 to \$3—so the least a man can get through on, from St. Louis to the mines, would be from \$25 to \$35. When he intends to join a company here, he should be prepared to pay one or two weeks' board, as he will often have to wait here one or two weeks before a band camp company can be made up, or a team be found to haul their provisions."

The Rock Island Argus has the following in a late letter from the Pike's Peak gold mines: "In Arapahoe county there are from eight to twelve hundred poor devils, like myself, hunting gold, but not finding any. At present we are preparing to skin the Spring emigration, which is to be done by disposing of town sites and bad whiskey."

The St. Louis Democrat publishes private letters written from the road to Pike's Peak, of which we re-produce this extract:

"There is much suffering here among the poor class who are en route for the mines. I wish to hear, post haste, of honest young men coming here and being disappointed."

A correspondent of the *Livermore Gazette*, writing from Minnesota, says:

I would advise one who can live there not to come here, for in so doing he must be deprived of many privileges which I find by sad experience too great to be lost. The people of the State are not to be deceived, and not a white being that, taking all things into consideration. When settled down here for life you must bid farewell to apples and fruit of all kinds that is worthy to be called fruit—your soil is poisonous to the root of an apple tree and the climate death to its branches.

Several families which left this city and vicinity for the West several years since have gladly returned, and more would do so, if they had the means. Slowly but surely our people are finding out that the State is as good as any and much better than many—Bangor Times.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Dr. Tappan, in a letter to the Trustees of the *Maine Missionary Society* states that the amount of donations received since the last annual meeting has been \$1000 less than during the same period of the previous year, and appeals to the friends of the Society to furnish the means to carry out its obligations and plans.

An interesting meeting of the *Maine Bible Society* was held in Portland 8th inst. In the absence of Woodbury Storer, Esq., President of the Society, the chair was taken by Rev. Alexander Burgess of St. Luke's Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. Henry Cox, and the annual report was read by Rev. Mr. Burgess. Addresses then followed from Dr. Shailer, Mayor Jewett and Dr. Carruthers of Portland, and by Rev. Mr. Dalton of St. John's Church in Bangor.

The quarterly meeting of the churches comprising the *Lincoln Baptist Association*, held their second session with the first church of Rockland. Sermons were preached by Rev. J. Leeland of Warren, and Rev. J. Kallioh of the 2nd church in Rockland, and by Rev. Mr. Estes of Thomaston. The session was an interesting one.

A new meeting-house is building in the town of Paris by the Universalist denomination. It will be 42 by 56 feet in size, built in Grecian style. It is intended to be a very handsome edifice.

Plans for a new meeting-house for the First Congregational Society in Lewiston have been made. The building will be 56 by 77 feet long and the top of the spire 160 feet high. The house is to be completed in the autumn and is calculated to seat 600 persons.

The Free Will Baptist denomination propose to build the present session, in West Waterville, a large and beautiful church edifice. The Universalists of the same place have purchased the interest of the F. W. Baptists in the Union Meeting House in that village, and will put it in good repair.

LABORERS are at work upon the Episcopal Chapel, which is to be located near the De Witt House, Lewiston.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, have appropriated \$191,500 for missionary services during the year, commencing the 1st of May. This sum provides for opening a mission in Japan, should it be deemed expedient, and another in Central or South America.

PURCHASE AT HOME. The Gardner Rural urges our people to encourage the industry of our own traders and producers in preference to those of other states. In this connection it recommends Portland to the favorable consideration of traders. Men will always buy where they think they can make the most favorable purchases; but we are convinced that a mistake is often committed in going beyond that city for bargains. It has many advantages for trade with our people not possessed by other cities, and is entitled by neighborhood and by the excellent character of its people to the preference, in trade, of the people hereabouts.

A Boston paper announces a wonderful invention called "Griffin's Air Light." The inventor claims by a simple expedient, to extract light from atmospheric air, and furnish it exceedingly cheap, to all who dwell in darkness. It is doubtless good as "Paine's light," made from water, which illumined Worcester a few years ago.

MUSICAL. Madame Bisaccianti announces that previous to her departure for Europe she will give concerts in several New England cities, including Augusta.

Capt. M. M. Stone, an old and well known resident of Oxford County, is duly authorized by us to canvass that county for subscribers to the *Farmer* and to receipt for moneys on our account.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The State of Maine groups, as follows, the facts which go to form an understanding of the European question:

To understand the Italian question requires a knowledge of the political geography of Modern Italy, with an acquaintance with the history of the last fifty years.

On the 18th of October 1813, the battle of Leipzig decided the fate of Napoleon, and the allied armies followed him in his retreat to Paris, and he was exiled to Elba. In 1814 the allied sovereigns met at Vienna to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. Territories inhabited by 31,000,000 persons were taken from France to be distributed among its enemies. The Emperors of Russia, Prussia and Austria, were present in person, Talleyrand represented France, and Wellington and Castlereagh England. The division of the spoils, and just as they were on the eve of a war with each other, on the 7th of March 1815 news reached Vienna of the escape of Napoleon from Elba.

This event launched all controversy, and after a declaration of cantlawy of Napoleon they promptly adjusted their differences and voted to exterminate Napoleon, calling at once into the field 900,000 armed men. At the end of the "hundred days" they again re-entered Paris in triumph. The affairs of Europe were adjusted as follows:

1. Belgium and Holland were united as the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
2. Norway was annexed to Sweden.
3. Hanover increased by the accession of a considerable portion of Westphalia, and part of Saxony was given to Prussia.
4. Lombardy was ceded to Austria.
5. Savoy and the Geneve Republic, to the great dislike of the latter, were given to Piedmont, the object being to interpose a barrier against France.
6. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was given to Russia as a separate kingdom, with the express stipulation that it should not be incorporated with it, but be maintained as a separate sovereignty.
7. Prussia took Saxony and a million of its inhabitants were taken from Saxony and given to Prussia which power was also awarded a part of Poland.
8. The German Confederation was reconstituted under Russian protection.
9. Austria and Prussia were to have each two votes, and Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover each one, the minor powers being mediated into mere nullities.
10. England took from Holland the Cape of Good Hope, Demarara, Essequibo and Berbice.

The boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy was the Ticino, from Lake Maggiore to the mouth of the Po, and the line of the Adriatic. This part of Austria was called Venetian Lombardy.

Things kept on as thus agreed till t'e outbreak of 1848, when France put her troops into Rome, and Austria placed her soldiers in Milan, Parma and Tuscany, and controlled the policy of Rome and Naples. France and Sardinia complain of this while Austria insists that she as owner of Lombardy and Venetia may rule them as she pleases, and make treaties with the other Italian States without asking permission from France or the rest of Europe. Austria has lined the left bank of the Ticino with bayonets, and refuses to recede from it, while Piedmont is arming to march with Lombardy to throw off the hated Austrian rule.

Keeping these facts in mind and looking at a new map of Italy, one will readily understand the present European complications.

To the news published in last week's *Farmer* we have now

THE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

GENERAL NEWS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, May 14. The steamship Star of the West arrived this morning, bringing 1,000 cases of oranges, 200 cases of lemons, and a half of apples, and 200 cases of pears.

There are reports of a rumor at Annapolis, no date, probably not so late as already received via Vera Cruz, that the Liberator has taken 171 of the city of Mexico, excepting the palace.

The San Francisco markets were dull, and glutted with eastern produce. A large number of auction sales of assorted dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries, had taken place during the fortnight.

The money market was easy and active. Mining accounts continue promising. The weather was favorable for both agriculture and mining.

Advices from the Isthmus are unimportant. The Panama Star says the Cas-Herran treaty, sent from Washington to Bogota for ratification, has been lost in Magdalena river by the capsizing of a boat.

There are no later dates from South America than those brought by the Northern Light.

COMMERCIAL. San Francisco, April 20. The opening week of the past fortnight was characterized by extreme fluctuations in the market, and the continuance of low prices for many leading staples; and in fact for almost any goods it was difficult to get a figure named by buyers, leaving importers but the alternative of holding on to stocks for which no market was.

Arrivals from domestic and foreign ports continued to come in freely, in addition to those occurring throughout the latter part of March increasing the already heavy stocks of merchandise, an extent that has not been experienced for several years.

THE MISSING MAN. A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser gives the following particulars relative to the disappearance of Mr. Ormsby, at Livermore Falls:

"On Wednesday last Mr. James Thomas Ormsby of Fayette, left his home late in the afternoon to go to a store a few miles distant, to obtain some plaster. Not finding the article at the store, after hesitating in doubt whether he could go to Livermore Falls before dark, he started and after driving a few rods, turned back to the store. After hesitating here in a manner as to cause remark, he started again. He soon met an acquaintance, with whom he conversed a while, and seemed at a loss whether to proceed. He at last drove rapidly on to a store a few miles distant, and about dark, when nothing was known of him.

It is supposed that two men who crossed the bridge about 9 o'clock, passed him on the bridge, but he took no notice of them. Directly after some ladies passed and saw no person. His horse and wagon were found standing in the morning where he left them at the store door. A large body of citizens have continued the search for his remains, but as yet no trace of him has been discovered. He was a man of about 40 years of age, married, and was the staff of his widowed mother, the idol of his brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends. Since about a year from the death of his father, which was caused by a fall from a tree, he had been in consequence of injuries by his own, he has been greatly depressed, and now that he is gone, many things are remembered pointing unquestionably to insanity.

A letter found in his pocket, and addressed to his mother. It was hurriedly and incoherently written in pencil, without date, saying 'he had fondly anticipated taking care of her in her old age, but that he could not now do so, and he was now in a state of mind that he could not do so. In every relation of life, as son, brother, and friend, he was faultlessly faithful to the last.'

PARAGUAY. President Lopez continues to rule with the same iron hand which marked his administration before the visit of the U. S. squadron to his dominions. He tolerates no freedom of speech in relation to the treaty. Several Paraguayans and one man, who had been in consequence of injuries by his own, he has been greatly depressed, and now that he is gone, many things are remembered pointing unquestionably to insanity.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Niagara, with dates to April 29, gave information of the progress of Austria's military operations, with the threat that unless the armistice was complied with war would be declared in three days. Since this arrival the steamer Adelaide, Kangaroo and the Perla have brought further advices down to April 30.

The King of Sardinia has issued an impenetrable proclamation to the army, saying he regarded Austria with ultimate as an insult, and rejected it with disdain. French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers, and the King of Sardinia has gone to join his army in Alexandria.

The Tuscan army has called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined, and fled, and Tuscan declared a Military Dictatorship.

Hostilities have not yet commenced. It was rumored that the Austrian army 120,000 strong, had crossed the Ticino, but this lack official confirmation. No actual conflict has yet taken place.

French troops were pouring into Piedmont. The government of Tuscany have joined France and Piedmont.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 28th, 100,000 Austrian, under Comandante Chief General Benedek, had crossed the Ticino, and three corps d'armes, on the lake road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Buffalora, and then retreated in a disorderly manner, and some doubt was thrown upon it.

It was reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England, and postponed the declaration of war for a few days.

France had not accepted the mediation, but was said to be considering the subject.

It was reported that the Austrians had been detected between Russia and France for a joint execution of the aggressive plans of the Emperor Napoleon. Two corps d'armes, under the command of General Benedek, had crossed the Ticino, and three corps d'armes, on the lake road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Buffalora, and then retreated in a disorderly manner, and some doubt was thrown upon it.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Flour, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per barrel. Wheat, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel. Corn, \$0.50 to \$1.00 per bushel.

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BLACK HAWK TELEGRAPH.

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